Fabric-CA 操作指南

一. Fabric-ca 工具的使用

1. Fabric-ca 服务的搭建

CA 服务是为了联盟中的节点或者用户颁发身份证书。Fabric 中提供了两种方法生成证书: fabric-ca-server/fabric-ca-client cryptogen

其中 fabric-ca-server/fabric-ca-client 分别是用来搭建 CA 服务和与之交互的工具。而 cryptogen 是用来根据配置文件生成证书的工具。

但是 fabric 文档中提到了 cryptogen 只适用于测试,在实际的生产网络中一般不会使用。 [https://hyperledger-fabric.readthedocs.io/en/release-2.0/commands/cryptoge n.html#cryptogen]

证书颁发的流程

- CA(Cetificate Authority)证书颁发的流程:
- 1.节点在本地生成一对公私钥,并将公钥与自己的身份发送给 CA
- 2.CA 在接收到后用自己的私钥对其签名,并附上一些相关的字段,以生成.pem 证书
- 3.然后 CA 将.pem 证书发送给节点

证书的具体内容

证书的内容可由下图表示

```
Certificate:
     Data:
         Version: 3 (0x2)
         Serial Number:
              2e:36:07:3d:5a:6c:09:de:15:16:12:75:4a:3a:b6:3c:f0:f4:ea:65
         Signature Algorithm: ecdsa-with-SHA256
         Issuer: C = US, ST = North Carolina, O = Hyperledger, OU = client, CN = org1-rca-admin
         Validity
         Not Before: Aug 10 08:53:00 2020 GMT
Not After: Aug 10 08:58:00 2021 GMT
Subject: C = US, ST = North Carolina, O = Hyperledger, OU = admin, CN = org1-admin
Subject Public Key Info:
              Public Key Algorithm: id-ecPublicKey
Public-Key: (256 bit)
                   pub:
                        04:d2:f1:ab:24:e2:da:67:ef:b2:40:a6:16:b7:13:
                        25:08:f2:d1:8a:ac:2b:f0:20:71:e9:68:fa:3e:03:
                        1f:a8:46:a3:85:5a:1c:24:ff:2c:ce:11:1e:f3:1b:
                        6b:f6:46:8a:37:b5:a2:f5:e9:ab:70:41:49:4d:21:
                   e4:0c:1f:44:63
ASN1 OID: prime256v1
                   NIST CURVE: P-256
         X509v3 extensions:
             X509v3 Key Usage: critical
Digital Signature
              X509v3 Basic Constraints: critical
                  CA: FALSE
              X509v3 Subject Key Identifier:
FF:74:D8:E5:26:CD:3A:1E:18:BD:07:C7:46:F5:52:17:56:CB:4D:B4
              X509v3 Authority Key Identifier:
                   keyid:CB:31:6D:80:48:49:AF:1F:16:2C:54:A5:2D:71:F2:6D:39:C2:B7:46
              X509v3 Subject Alternative Name:
                  DNS:node9
    1.2.3.4.5.6.7.8.1:
{"attrs":{"hf.Affiliation":"","hf.EnrollmentID":"org1-admin","hf.Type":"admin"}}
Signature Algorithm: ecdsa-with-SHA256
           30:45:02:21:00:88:66:35:16:c4:2c:63:a9:c3:6c:16:f8:d7:
          8b:83:66:5e:be:37:fc:11:34:c7:05:64:80:a9:25:08:cd:66:
           44:02:20:30:86:ef:ac:d6:37:f6:77:62:a3:25:2f:85:7a:31:
          0f:3b:5b:d6:df:1e:d8:9e:00:8a:e2:60:7a:be:f6:cd:9d
```

其中每个字段的含义

Version: 版本号。说明当前证书的版本,不同版本,可能会出现不同字段 Serial Number: 序列号。 一个 CA 颁发的证书会有一个唯一的序列号

Signature Algorithm: CA 签发这张证书使用的签名算法。

Issuer: 签发证书的 CA 的相关信息

C: 国名ST: 州/省O: 机构名

OU: 机构单元名称

CN: 通用名

Validity: 有效期 标明证书的有效时间 Subject: 主体名。标识证书主体的信息

C: ST: O: OU: CN: Subject Public Key Info: 主体公钥信息

Public Key Algorithm:

Pub:

ASN1 OID:

NIST CURVE:

V3 版本的扩展字段

X509v3 extensions

搭建 CA 服务器

Fabric 提供了一个搭建 CA 服务器的工具 fabric-ca-server,它的所有命令可以参照如下链接:

[https://hyperledger-fabric-ca.readthedocs.io/en/release-1.4/servercli.html#fabric-ca-server-s-cli]

Fabric-ca-server 提供了三条命令

init: 初始化 fabric-ca 服务 start: 启动 fabric-ca 服务

version:显示 Fabric CA 服务的版本号

Fabric CA 服务搭建分三步: 初始化(init)-> 修改配置文件 -> 启动服务(start)-> 生成 admin 的证书。对 Fabric CA server 具体的配置的设定可以通过三个方式

- 1.命令参数
- 2.环境变量
- 3.配置文件

(前者的设定可以覆盖后者的设定,对 Fabric ca server 配置的具体细节,我们以配置文件来讲解。)

fabric-ca-server 的家目录(即工作目录也有如下判定规则)

- 1.以命令行中-home 提供的参数为家目录, 若未指定则使用 2
- 2.以 FABRIC_CA_SERVER_HOME 为家目录, 若未指定则使用 3
- 3.以 FABRIC_CA_HOME 为家目录,若未指定则使用 4
- 4.以 CA_CFG_PATH 为家目录,若未指定则使用 5
- 5.当前工作路径

预备阶段:建立 fabric-ca 的工作目录,并指定家目录

ca-server:~\$ mkdir ca-server

ca-server:~\$ cp ./bin/fabric-ca-server ca-server

初始化 (init)

ca-server: ~/ca-server\$./fabric-ca-server init -b admin:adminpw

当禁用 LDAP 时,需要-b(bootsrtap identity)提供 fabric-ca-server 的引导用户。这个引导用户同时也是 fabric-ca-server 的 administrator。运行成功时,会有如下 log。

```
ode@node9:~/ca-server$ ./fabric-ca-server init -b admin:adminpw
 2020/09/03 16:40:40 [INFO] Created default configuration file at /home/node/ca-server/fabric-ca-serv
   er-config.yaml
 2020/09/03 16:40:40 [INFO] Server Version: 1.4.7
2020/09/03 16:40:40 [INFO] Server Levels: &{Identity:2 Affiliation:1 Certificate:1 Credential:1 RAIn
  fo:1 Nonce:1}
 2020/09/03 10:40:40 [WARNING] &{69 The specified CA certificate file /home/node/ca-server/ca-cert.pe
 2020/09/03 10:40:40 [WARNING] & (09 THE SPECIFIED CA CEPTITICATE FILE /HOME/HODE/CB-SELVEF/CB-CEPTICATE CARE PLANTING FILE /HOME/HODE/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-CEPTICATE CARE PLANTING FILE /HOME/HODE/CB-SELVEF/CB-CEPTICATE CARE PLANTING FILE /HOME/HODE/CB-SELVEF/CB-CEPTICATE CARE PLANTING FILE /HOME/HODE/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-CEPTICATE CARE PLANTING FILE /HOME/HODE/CB-SELVEF/CB-CEPTICATE CARE PLANTING FILE /HOME/HODE/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-CEPTICATE CARE PLANTING FILE /HOME/HODE/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-CEPTICATE CARE PLANTING FILE /HOME/HODE/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-CEPTICATE CARE PLANTING FILE /HOME/HODE/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVEF/CB-SELVE
   6268323421422
6268323421422
2020/09/03 16:40:40 [INFO] The CA key and certificate were generated for CA
2020/09/03 16:40:40 [INFO] The key was stored by BCCSP provider 'SW'
2020/09/03 16:40:40 [INFO] The certificate is at: /home/node/ca-server/ca-cert.pem
2020/09/03 16:40:41 [INFO] Initialized sqlite3 database at /home/node/ca-server/fabric-ca-server.db
2020/09/03 16:40:41 [INFO] The issuer key was successfully stored. The public key is at: /home/node/ca-server/IssuerPublicKey, secret key is at: /home/node/ca-server/msp/keystore/IssuerSecretKey
2020/09/03 16:40:41 [INFO] Idemix issuer revocation public and secret keys were generated for CA ''
2020/09/03 16:40:41 [INFO] The revocation key was successfully stored. The public key is at: /home/node/ca-server/IssuerRevocationPublicKey, private key is at: /home/node/ca-server/msp/keystore/Issuer
RevocationPrivateKey
2020/09/03 16:40:41 [INFO] Home directory for default CA: /home/node/ca-server
2020/09/03 16:40:41 [INFO] Home directory for default CA: /home/node/ca-server 2020/09/03 16:40:41 [INFO] Initialization was successful
```

Init 阶段:

init 成功时会在家目录下产生如下文件:

```
node@node9:~/ca-server$ tree
   ca-cert.pem
    fabric-ca-server
   fabric-ca-server-config.yaml
   fabric-ca-server.db
   IssuerPublicKey
   IssuerRevocationPublicKey
        kevstore
           ab5c5afe84d69f2d14e739ec8f0650d96e2e6e1154e30650c48b67e4fdf9a119_sk
           IssuerRevocationPrivateKey

    IssuerSecretKey

2 directories, 9 files
  ca-cert.pem: #自签名的证书
 fabric-ca-server-config.yaml: 配置文件
  fabric-ca-server.db
  IssuerPublicKey
  IssuerRevocationPublicKey
  msp
  Keystore
  ab5* sk
  IssuerRevocationPrivateKey
  IssuerSecretKey
```

修改配置文件

参照

https://hyperledger-fabric-ca.readthedocs.io/en/latest/deployguide/cadeploy.ht ml

启动 CA 服务

由于 CA 自签名的证书内容与.yaml 配置文件相关, 所以当修改了.yaml 文件之后, 需要删除已产生的 MSP 文件夹和 ca-cert.pem 证书, 然后再启动服务。启动服务时, fabric-ca-server 会自动检测当前家目录下是否存在私钥和证书。如果不存在会先根据.yaml 文件生成私钥和证书然后再启动服务。

```
node@node9:-/ca-server$ ./fabric-ca-server start

2020/09/04 11:36:47 [INFO] Configuration file location: /home/node/ca-server/fabric-ca-server-config.ya ml
2020/09/04 11:36:47 [INFO] Starting server in home directory: /home/node/ca-server
2020/09/04 11:36:47 [INFO] Server Version: 1.4.7
2020/09/04 11:36:47 [INFO] Server Levels: &{Identity:2 Affiliation:1 Certificate:1 Credential:1 RAInfo:
1 Nonce:1}
2020/09/04 11:36:47 [WARNING] &{69 The specified CA certificate file /home/node/ca-server/ca-cert.pem d oes not exist}
2020/09/04 11:36:47 [INFO] generating key: &{A:ecdsa S:256}
2020/09/04 11:36:47 [INFO] encoded CSR
2020/09/04 11:36:47 [INFO] signed certificate with serial number 49209124733067422115555639018494497068
762884209
2020/09/04 11:36:47 [INFO] The CA key and certificate were generated for CA test2.ca
2020/09/04 11:36:47 [INFO] The key was stored by BCCSP provider 'SW'
2020/09/04 11:36:47 [INFO] The certificate is at: /home/node/ca-server/fabric-ca-server.db
2020/09/04 11:36:47 [INFO] The issuer key was successfully stored. The public key is at: /home/node/ca-server/IssuerSecretKey
2020/09/04 11:36:47 [INFO] Idemix issuer revocation public and secret keys were generated for CA 'test2.ca'
2020/09/04 11:36:47 [INFO] Idemix issuer revocation public and secret keys were generated for CA 'test2.ca'
2020/09/04 11:36:47 [INFO] The revocation key was successfully stored. The public key is at: /home/node/ca-server/IssuerSecretKey
2020/09/04 11:36:47 [INFO] The revocation key was successfully stored. The public key is at: /home/node/ca-server/IssuerRevocationPublicKey, private key is at: /home/node/ca-server/msp/keystore/IssuerRevocationPrivateKey
2020/09/04 11:36:47 [INFO] Home directory for default CA: /home/node/ca-server
2020/09/04 11:36:47 [INFO] Listening on http://0.0.0.0:7059
```

注: 在 fabric-ca-server 初始化时,我们给了一个 admin 的账户。之后如果需要通过 ca 服务颁发证书,需要先进行注册(register)操作,将实体的身份以账户密码的形式提交给 ca 服务,然后通过 enroll 操作完整证书的颁发。而 register 这一步的操作是需要以 admin 的身份进行的。这个过程有点类似于:一个实体将自己身份先发送给 ca 服务进行检验,而 检验是否通过是由 ca 服务的 admin 完成的,这一步完成之后在进行公钥验证颁发证书的操作。

而以 admin 的身份进行 register 操作时,需要提供 admin 能够用自己的私钥进行类似签名的操作。因此,对于 admin 这个账户,已经启动的 ca 服务需要能够为其颁发一个证书。这个过程需要存储 admin 公私钥的机器上先生成一对公私钥,然后公钥发送给 ca 服务,获得证书。(这一步操做也是通过 fabric-ca-client 完成的)

2. Fabric-客户端如何注册身份,申请证书

fabric-ca-client 工具用来进行身份的注册,其具体的用法可参照链接:

[https://hyperledger-fabric-ca.readthedocs.io/en/release-1.4/clientcli.html#fabric-ca-client-s-cli]

它的家目录的判断有如下规则:

- 1.以命令行中-home 指定的为家目录, 若未指定则使用 2
- 2.以 FABRIC_CA_CLIENT_HOME 指定的为家目录, 若未指定则使用 3
- 3.以 FABRIC CA HOME 指定的为家目录,若未指定则使用 4
- 4.以 CA CFG PATH 指定的为家目录,若未指定则使用 5
- 5.以\${HOME}/.fabric-ca-client 为家目录

有 fabric-ca-client 与 CA 服务交互得到身份证书,分为两步,这两步之间的关系是:

- 1. 用户先将自己的身份信息,如组织所在国家,城市,机构,名称等以账号密码的形式,注册保存到 CA 服务上(register)
- 2. 用户在本地生成一对公私钥,提出证书请求,将公钥发送给 CA,同时需要提供之前注册账号的账户和密码(enroll)

其中第一步操作需要以 CA 服务 admin 的身份去执行,即通过--mspdir 参数指定 admin 的 msp 路径。

具体操作是:

- ~/ca-client\$ fabric-ca-client register \
 - --id.name username \
 - --id.secret userpasswd \
 - --id.type admin \
 - -u http://ca-server-host:port \
 - --mspdir ./ca-server-admin/msp

然后第二步执行 enroll 操作:

- ~/ca-client\$ fabric-ca-client enroll \
 - -u http://username:userpasswd@ca-server-host:port \
 - --mspdir ./user/msp

运行结果如下:

```
admin

cacerts

localhost-7059.pem

IssuerPublicKey

IssuerRevocationPublicKey

keystore

db25193fe947da7d39fda0907eede6918265456b5bbeaa0a5ef718e73e21e495_sk

signcerts
cert.pem
user

fabric-ca-client
fabric-ca-client-config.yaml
```